

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

This research shows that discrimination in Yaa Gyasi's *Homegoing* appears as something that passes from one generation to the next, changing in different ways from the 18th to the 20th century. In the 18th century, discrimination showed up through Esi's experience of transatlantic slavery, where her body and her sense of self were turned into things that could be bought and sold. In the 19th century, discrimination became racist laws like the Black Codes and convict housing. This hurt H and made freedom after slavery seem like a dream. In the 20th century, on the other hand, discrimination got worse but stayed systematic. This was shown by segregated housing, Jim Crow laws, and the fact that Sonny was not allowed to work.

The analysis shows that even though the type of discrimination is changing, the goal is still the same, to control and limit the lives of Black people. The study also finds that the characters respond to discrimination in different ways some survive, others fight within unfair legal systems, and some resist and try to escape. This highlights that discrimination not only causes social harm but also leaves lasting psychological effects that are passed down through generations. Therefore, *Homegoing* can be seen as a social record that shows how oppression continues over time and how African diaspora communities show strength and resilience.

The study also shows that discrimination in *Homegoing* cannot be seen just as a past event, but also as a lasting cultural influence that still shapes the shared identity of the African diaspora. The novel makes clear that the pain from the past doesn't stop with the first generation to experience it. It continues through memory,

social habits, and even the way people see themselves. In other words, discrimination is a pattern that goes beyond time and space, still living on in memories, social systems, and cultural stories. This study also demonstrates that sociological analysis of literature enhances our comprehension of fictional works. *Homegoing* is a social novel that talks about slavery, unfair laws, and the political problems that Black people face in their lives. It suggests that books can teach us about politics and society in addition to being fun or interesting to read.

This study contributes to the discourse on postcolonialism and diaspora by demonstrating how a fictional narrative can convey a protracted history of discrimination. This is particularly pertinent in Indonesia, where studies of world literature seldom address intergenerational racial discrimination. This study facilitates intercultural comparison and underscores the significance of literary studies in comprehending global humanitarian issues.

5.2. Suggestions

This analysis demonstrates that although the forms of discrimination change, its essence remains the same: an attempt to subjugate and limit the lives of Black people. Furthermore, this research also finds that the characters' ways of dealing with discrimination vary, from survival to struggle within an unjust legal system to resistance and escape. This confirms that discrimination leaves not only social wounds but also psychological legacies that are passed down across generations. Thus, *Homegoing* can be read as a social document that depicts the continuity of oppression as well as the resilience of African diaspora communities.